## SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

MARQUIS DE BOISSY ON THE RAMPAGE.

A French "Foote" Reviewing the Situation.

Napoleon the Third a Greater Man than Napoleon the Great.

SESASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR EBARED.

THE "LIFE OF CÆSAR" CUT UP.

THE FRENCH MUST ABANDON MEXICO.

The American Armies Composed of Five Hundred Thousand "Scoundrels."

GARIBALDI'S FAME SPURIOUS,

(Translated for the New York Herald, from the Paris Opinione Nationale, of March 11.) The Senate met yesterday (March 10), M. Troplong in

The Scalar met yester of State; M. Vuitry, Minister presiding over the Council of State; Mesays, de Pareu, de Forcade la Roquette, and Chair d'Est Ange, Vice Presidents of the Council of State, Mesays, de Pareu, de Forcade la Roquette, and Chair d'Est Ange, Vice Presidents of the Council of State, and General Allard and M. Thuillier, Presidents of Section, took their seats on the beach appointed to the government commissioners. The order of the day was the debate on the Address. The Marquis of Boesy—I shall support the address; not that I approve of coverything, but I shall approve of more than I blame. I commence by saying, Thrice blessed to the Emperor whose wisdom has saved us from another revolution similar to that of July—a revolution which taught us the lesson that in princes near the throne the ties of blood are often forgotten, and ambition plays the principal part. It also taught us to restablic a little liberty and a good deal of courtery in the C ambers, at least in one of them. Gen. Bugeand mis d to complain when he spoke in the Chamber that he was always the butt of the deputies, and assailed with cries of "Enought enought" "Divider divide!" General Bur caud had the misiortune to kill one of his insulars, and from that moment he was no longer interrupted when speaking. But to resume: Blessed be the Emperor, who has not forgotten on the throne what he had previously learned. In him France has found an exceptional prince, just when a firm and skilful hand was most wanted. He has deservedly obtained the blessings of the whole world. Before ascending the throne he had leng meditated on the dangers which attend power, and he premised in formal terms a resumption of parliamentary government. (Sensation.)

Beron de Had Krasses—It will be a long time coming. The Margut de Berore firmly based on fiberty than despotiam, he will give us liberty and parliamentary governments are more firmly based on fiberty than despotiam, he will give us liberty and parliamentary government.

to thiones?
One 3—It has overthrown many dynasties.
Marquis on Bo.ssy—Only one.
(a): —Two.
other Voice—Three. (Laughter.)

A V 1021—Two.

Another Voice—Three. (Laughter.)

HE MA OUR ON GOVESSMENT—VIVE L'EMPEREUR.

The Marquis DE BOESY—I can easily prove my assertion. I am a serious man, and unfortunately, an old use. Here is my proof. In three quarters of a cent ry how m, my gove numer have we had? Fourteen, neither may one lasted thirty-three years, and the other thirteen, together forty-three years, or about four years such. You will, of course, admit that the government which lasted thirty years was better than those which easily averaged tour. You will, therefore, acknowledge the truth of what I asid about parliamentary government; that it is, I will not say good, for no government is absolutely good, but the least imperiect of all. (Noise.) I do not mean to speak at great length, but I must establish my thesis of the superiority of parliamentary government, and I will add that the Emperor desires that government. (Noise.) Nor is that fact difficult of proof. The Emperor—and I do not say his to the on intervent to facto—is an exceptional and providental Princ. Exceptional, I say, for princes in general care little for morality, though I can name three exceptions. But princes often promise without intended to perform. In our time there are three exceptions—1st fhe Emperor, then the Pope, the third I will not name, but leave each of you to guess. Well, whon the Emperor has promised, he keeps his word. What didde say when we elected him to govern us? He said that he would re-establish parliamentary government. (Interruption.)

The Plessment—You are mistaken, M. de Boissy; the

The Marquis DE BOSSA—In the preamble to the consti-tation the Emperor declared that a constitution was a work of time, and that he left the way open for amelio-rations. Well I what is the amelioration to be attempted? Why, to attain the least imperfect form, and that is par-image for a superfect form, and that is par-ticularly government. (Dennals.) We are often told to England; what is her government? A marriage power. The Emperor has promised it, and I am certain he will fulfill his promise; by the der e of 24th November, he has al-ready made a reat advance towards parliamentary gov-

his promise; by the de r e of 24th November, he has already made a great advance towards parliamentary government. I know this mode of government has its opponents. Some parties dread a free tribune. General Marquis es it, worther—The tribune is free. The Marquis os it has no there. The tribune is free. The Marquis os it has no there. (Interruption) I mainful that the Emperor thinks that the tribune must be rester d scorer or later; and why? It cause the Emproy is aware that a free tribune is the eye and the ear of the so ereign. Without it, he knows and hears nothing. Without it, how can the sovereign be ent ghiened? By his ministers? I render due homage to te all ministers, past, present, and to come. (Laughter.) I know Lear devotedness and capacity; but by whom are they then serves only feened? It must be by persons who

By his minist ra? I render due homage to to all m mistors, past, present, and to come. (Laughter,) I know Lear devotedness and capacity; but by whom are they themselves enlightened? It must be by persons who decrive in m. If the constitution allowed ministers to be present here, I would ask the Minist r of the interior wheth r pr fects are good, and, if he were succes, I am convinced he would say they are bad. (Loud denials.)

M. DE MENTOE.—No!

M. DE MENTOE.

M. DE MENTO

DOLY for the purpose.

THE MARQUE WOULD D'R FOR NAPOLEON AND THE.

The Marquis be Borsey—That is true, and I withdraw my compania. The Emperor wishes the tribune to be free, in order that the truth may reach him, and I therefore as a that he for a mile exeption and agreement. The remains the corresponding to the form a mile exeption and agreement. The ranks when the wholes to be enlightened by the tribune. The rank that all power is liable to error, and for that reason he whose to be enlightened by the tribune. The rank that which can only be properly protained from the tribune, and when they reach the coverein they are every and a cepted, even when they are not pleasant. The Emperor know that truth has never ove fund the ones, on he contrary, it is trath about that sudding them by the tames of the sudding them to calculate its expansive force with mathematics persons. But this same public opinion, the missons of the contrary, it is trath about a facility of the missons of the contrary. But this same public opinion, who missons have been a facility of the missons of the constitution when the epidement of the missons of the constitution when the Emperor has given us, and which you attack. (Missons, Yes, I are a devoted Bonapartial, the devoted here in the constitution when the Emperor has given us, and which you attack. (A la gh.)

The Marquis or thesaw. Yes, I are a devoted Bonapartial, the constitution when the Emperor or the Prince imperial from manight harm, I would do my and I any legitimal, because it wish for the rule of the Emperor and his heirs the present the Emperor or the Prince imperial from manight harm, I would do my and I any legitimal, because it wish for the rule of the Emperor on the form and his heirs of the form and the first the order of the Emperor of the Prince imperial from manight harm, I would do my and I any legitimal, because it wish to the end of the Emperor and his heirs for the formance of warning to the last government. I remained fabrical to it to the end; but I have never close ringed before a government cross, or insuled a government.

before a government crock, or fessived a government control the Marquis es Lewerth — But one would suppose that you were the only man of the sort— as Marquis on 8 serv—ho, I am not the only man, but there are very few.

General the Marquis on Lawerthen—You have been fainful to all governments.

ANYOUR FILL A GREATH MAN THEN RAPOLINE I. The Marquis on Bons 1—That is true; I have never violated my only and never will. I resume, then, and say: Buch it the reason why the Emperor, sone its awar of heaver allakeops a prince (lam, hter)—has restored the tribun which will be the salvation of the empire—the misorable base on which has dynaste will be exacted and nature to age. The himp roy knows full well that there has been an itameness chang in the resultant of knegs towards their proples as the peens time. Napoleon I com-

ne they have guined this, that they a masters of slaves impatient of the m. Gentlemen, let us not forget

his bonest intentious to discuss all questions according to their relative importance. Can then a man who speaks what he believes to be truth he accused of being an enemy of the Emperor? A Senator an enemy of the empire? Why, under what other government could we find a more elevated or envisible post? It is the interest of us all to uphold the empire, and we only obey the orders of the Emperor in speaking out our thoughts freely. It is our duty to warn him when we think that he is being led into a mistaken route. Absolut sm is a bad school for governments; it is only through the tribune that they can be really entitled in the sentence of the ending of the interest of the irresponsibility of minsters, and then said)—Ministers can act; but they have not the power of explaining their actions I am aware that there are no ministers present; if there were, I should ask them if they had signed a certain socialist report, fortunately officially contradicted the next day. No reasonable man can affirm that a sovereign must be responsible for everything that is done. The Emperor is certainly an exceptional genius, but he cannot be responsible for everything that is done. The Emperor is certainly an exceptional genius, but he cannot be responsible for everything that is done. The Emperor is certainly an exceptional genius, but he cannot be responsible for everything that is done. The Emperor is certainly an exceptional genius, but he cannot be responsible for everything the base of the constitution—namily, the responsibility of the Emperor and the non-responsibility of ministers. You seem to have undertaken the task of sapping the bases of the constitution at the same time that you eulogize the author. (Applaime.)

with ingralitude; in lially, the country of Martini, they would and philanthropic country—
General Huerons—We are worth more than your English.
(Lauchter.)

The Marquis Dr. Beners—England sets a price on the head of Nana Sahib, whom she calls a rebel, but whom history will designate as a great man, distinguished for the courage and energy with which he defended the rights of his cauntry. No government can be found in Europe which will give up Marzini to justice. I will go forth r, and say that the sovereigns, with England at their head, in giving an asylum to Mazzini, become his accomplices, and must assume the responsibility of his crimes. Mazzin does not slumber, and we have reason to fear some new and abominable outrage. There was an admirable hereine, a young girl, burning with the love of her country. Charlotte Corday, who was not afraid to plunge the sicel into the breast of a villain. Mazzini thank he also can find a usemon who, armed with the dagger of the assurin, would strike a blow at the Emperor. [Murmurs.] Well, I will speak to more about the Emperor but I will tell him that he ought not, by granting parder to Mazzini, to facilitate the perpetration of new crimes. It is with English money that bombs and all the engine of assus-mation are made. It is English money with which we'd her are paid for the execution of their crimes. How is it that we also furnish an asylum for these people? We have here Italians, refugees of all sorts, who constantly harbor thoughts of assus nation and destruction. Gen lemen, the life if the Emperor is dear to we. He is medi pen able to us. And when I speak of us, I speak of the whole of France, without distinction of opinion; and we have a right to tell the Emperor that it is his duty to watch over and protect an interest so dear and of such paramount importance.

The Paramount importance.

The Paramount importance,

The Barquis pe Bot sry—The address speaks of many things, and I do not think I depart from the spirit and text of it in calling the attention of the police

the fig of the Emperor, over whom Providence watches, and more of the address, from which you are wandering. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis per Bonsy—The address speaks of many things, and I do not think I depart from the spirit and text of it in calling the attention of the police to an interest of the greatest poes bic importance, and in expressing fears which I conscientiously feel.

The Pole masy—You indulge in evil sugaries, which are repugnant to the minds of everybody. (Hear, hear.)

ITS FORE AND FRANCE ONE AND INDUSTRIE.

The Marquis De Bus sy—I only speak the truth; do you wish me to led. W. I. will now come to a subject which is expressly treated of in the address—the convention of the lists of September. I bedieve that this convention, we sean able as it is, will not be carried into execution, but not on account of the had faith of one of the two parties concerned in it. There is another Italy, a Mazzinan Italy, which is composed of miscreants escaclessly excla ming. "Nome or a ath!" In two years the Italy which is honest and boyai will ray to the Emperor "Remain at Reme!" And we shall remain there, without having violated our word. It is because Italy is loyal and well enducted that she requires us to remain in Rome; because she knows that it is hazzin who desires to go to Rome, and entire there Veter Emanuel. But the King will not be other, for he knows well enough that the Tarpoian rock is near the Capitol. Why are the Mazzinhans so teanefous about going to Rome? Necame they see in that fact suicide, part clie, and the death of a dynasty, for the head of the Capitol. Why are the Mazzinhans so teanefous about going to Rome? Heame they see in that fact suicide, part clie, and the death of a dynasty, for the head of the Capitol. Why are the Mazzinhans so teanefous about going to Rome? Heame they see in that fact suicide, part clie, and the death of a dynasty, for the head of the capital precipe and sending of Force in the world. The Emperor Knows well, at the hamon the Pope and Rome would be to commit a

A TAX UPON THE WEARING OF FOREIGN A TAX UPON THE WEARING OF FOREIGN ORDERS—HOW COUNTS AND CHIVATHERS ANY MADE.

The Count is Butsy—Call it a tax, if you like. But there are voluntary taxes—that on dogs, for instance, which people may avoid by not k-eping those animals. (Laughter.) The rame may be said of the tobacce duty, which is also sail imposed. But what I would propose is a tax on all wearers of the insignua of foreign orders of kinglithood. I have been reased in meanwhical and real-lone sentiments, and I am often grieved to use how lavishly and unwacly princ a distribute their decorations, until they become objects of jest and savesom in the public streets.

depend Howev...It is true that we are bediened with General Howeve... It is true that we are bedisened with foreign descent ons.

The Marques or Horsey.... I speak of those only. Thank heavent the descration of the Legion of Horse, from the consideration and r spect which environ it, is a happy exception to the facts I have mentioned. Seeing the immense number of foreign orders worn among us, I propose that a yeary was shall be imposed on all who wear them. (A hungh).

General Hoses... Fact is not a bad idea.

The Marquis os Houser... Though I blame the present abundance of foreign orders, I confess, at the risk of appearing inconsistent, that I shall not care how numerous they may be when the wearers pay a tax for displaying

h ir posople s. the present time. Napoleon i, com-a grand error when me surmed that kings and | their decoration. The intention of the Legion of Honor

A large number of Senators then surrounded Marshal Magnas, and congratulated him upon his sentiments. After this incident the sitting was suspended for a quarter of an hour.

The Prastream, on resuming his seat, addressed the Marquis de Bolssy, and said:—I request you to besbrief; you have already spoken for an hour and a half, and have said many things altogether foreign to the address. The Marquis ne Bolssy,—The address imposes no limit to debate. I have now to speak on the principal of non-intervention, but I perceive that I have forgotten to say something on the press. The Blue Book unfortunately informs us that sixteen authorisations have been given to found new journals. Assuredly I do not wish to impose restrictions on the press, but I am averse to seeing a monopoly established in favor of certain opinions while authorizations are granted to found anti-dynastic and religion. It is a singular fact that the journals hostilio to the dynasty and to order never receive "communicated" notes, while others receive warnings. Is this fact owing to the former being under a certain patronage! I say that the administration is hadly served by a direction which gives free course to what is bad and irreligious and prohibits what is truth. I, therefore, ask the government why this difference exists—why authorizations are granted to the advocates of immorality?

A HAP AT THE "HIB OF CERAR"—ENGLAND CERTURED FOR BACKING OUT OF THE MEXICAE BURNESS AND FOR IRSULTING THE "HIB OF CERAR"—ENGLAND CERTURED FOR BACKING OUT OF THE MEXICAE BURNESS AND FOR IRSULTING THE FULLED FOR CHAPPER COUNTY of the brighted acts of the epoch of Certae. Such is the press that we encouraged. Well, then, to that poison I wish to see an antidote. How many of the newly authorized journals are for order, religion and government? Not more than two. Let me recommend to your attention the following little article from the Avenir Nat onal. Shall I read it? (No. no.) I return, then, to the praciple of non-intervention. I admit it to a certain extent; approac

carrying French passengers, was stranded on the coast during the night. The English women and children were first landed tree the new, but it was only after having term outraged by the English fatters it is not only after having term outraged by the English fatters in the the homen were alle to decend its the life out. It was only this sympathy? I approve of intervention when necessary, and when I see England intervention with the globe—in Madagascar, in Entry t, at Constantine le—I say take we coupli some inest to take one against the globe—I say take ne capital the necessary and the latter than the same and position of the latter have a many unfortunate ones at home. All our poor arish want of money and working tools. Why, then, do you not rollove them in preference to the foreign refugeres? Because the latter have been rebels—they have played the game of revolution and lost it; if they have played the game of revolution and lost it; if they have how lost—so much the wors of or them. Let us first think of our own poor. Well regulated charity begins at the correct of the correct of the foreign them.

think of our own peor. Well regulated charty organs at home.
Cardinal Donnet.—The enf atuna's have no notionality, and the poor of France are very well assisted. It is our duty also to assist those who have been our brethren in the battle fi.ld. Charity is universal. (Applause.)
The Marquis on Bornet.—I how to the holy words of a prince of the Church, but I am not preaching a sermon, but making a political speech.
Cardinal Donnet.—Nor am I preaching a sermon. I know this I address myself to Frenchmen, and to noble hearts.

know that I address myself to Frenchmen, and to nonce hearts.

The liarquis PR Bot RY—I also am for charity—but repeat that it should be applied to d'estress at home—and how far will your million ge? When do you mean to stop? You say that you will receive all who present themselves. These for igners, beaud by mone of the duties of Frenchmen, come among us to make barricades and fire on our sudders.

Count PR BETMONT—France honors herself in succoring the refugees.

Count PS Bre Movin-France Bookets netwern in succoring the refugees.

The Marquist is Bresy—I do not deny it.

The President Hesides, you are speaking of an appropriation voted in the budget in wirther of law.

The Marquis of Bot s—I blame that law. And then
what I say applies to the future as well as to the past.

The President—However it may be, there is nothing
arbitrary in an appropriation sanctioned by law.

MEXICO AND HOME THE TWO PLACE SPOTS OF THE HORIEDN—THE ABSLECAN ARMIES A HE T OF HALP A MILLION
OF FOUNDMES.

ET. LARALTT—Assistance has been given to refugees in
all ages.

Er Luzarr-Assistance has been given to refugees in all ages.

The Marquis or Borssy-I do not believe in it, and persist in my anti-revolutionary opinions. I detest revolutions, and condemn them always. Under the July government I stremously apposed the donations made to the pretended heroes of the July revolution. These same men caused the revolution of 1848, which proves that step should not have been rewarded. I do not wish to have our money given away to foreigners as long as there remains a single Frenchman in distress. Let us look out for our own people before we give aid to the barrienders who shot down our brave French soldiers. To return to the question of intervintion. We are intervening in China. It is rather far off, but we can get back. Yet before coming back from China it might prove prudent to get out of Nexico; for there are the black pits on the horizon—Mexico and Reme. With regard to Mexico, my carried desire is that the war in America may not one to on end, but continue until both parties are take by exceminated; for if it should, unfortunately, cease now our force would be made prisoners. (Groat excitement in all parts of the house.)

Baron on Herogersen.—The utterance of such words

made prisence. (Great excitement in all parts of the house.) Baron on Hencerence—The utterance of such words before a body like the Benate is unwarrantable. (Applause.)
The Marquis on Boost What! Would you have an army of free or six hundred thousand soundreds to which? (Sensation.)
The PRE IDENT.—Your suppositions are insulting to our soldiers, and the Senate above its dissatisfaction by its

The Marquis or Brest—I do not think so.

Haron or il regree.—You are wounding the feelings of all your colleagues.

The Baron or if is y—Take the floor.

Baron or if is y—Take the floor.

Paron or if is y—Take the floor.

Paron or if is y—Take the floor.

The Baron or if is y—Take the floor.

Y new.—Enough! Adjourn.

The Partiest—You see, sir, that the Senate has no sympathy with your views.

The Marquis or Bot sy—it is nevertheless true that should our army be reduced to——(Crics of "Enough!" "Adjourn.")

The Marquis reduced—one acures greened and the senate has the successful are sympathy.

THE MARQUIS REBURNO—HS ASSPECTACY.

The PRESIDENT—Marquis de Boissy, I resulted you of the unanimous disapprobation of the Senate. This is the best answer I can make to your remarks.

The Marquis be figure - the Senate. This is the best answer I can make to your remarks.

The Marquis be figure - the Senate Se

because honors due only to crowned heads were beslowed upon him there, and because he was ilonized and
feasted by the British aristocray. There is no need for
comment. I do not blame the English for that; they
have conducted themselves in a manner to show with
what profound haired they are actuated towards France.
Let us return them haired for haired. I do not ask for
awar with England, for I could net bring it shout; but
could I, I would have it soon, if I had to enlist as a drummer. (Laughter.) But I should like to know whother
this condist of interests with England, which is met with
in all parts of the globe, really constitutes an honorable
and useful peace. The English school asserts that peacepeace at any price—is indispensable to commercial interests. But it is they who sacrifice those interests.
Rome and Carthage. France shall be Rome. (Expressions of disastisfaction.) I will draw to a close with
three wishes:—May the Emperer, for the glory
and happiness of France, upon which he will confer
parliamentary government, still live for many long years
to come. May his son, for the glory and happiness of
France, long reign under the shadow of that parliameatary government. May his heirs, with the same parliamentary government, exist from age to age, and equal in
duration the ancient House of Bourbon. This is my
second wish:—I want a few days ago, to Versailles.
(Cries of "Oh, chi") I saw the Chi-de-Bourf. (Renewed
exclamations.) And I said to it, "Hiss me, laugh at me
as you will, but I will not cease for one moment to tell
the empire the treat which aways kings in bringing happiness to their subjects." As a third and last wish the
speaker desired one day France might address these
words to their subjects." Sa a third and last wish the
speaker desired one day France might address these
words to their subjects." Sa a third and last wish the
speaker desired one day France might address these
honorable Senator in conclusion, I should exclaim, with
clasped hands and filled with confidence in the p

honorable Senator in conclusion, I should exclaim, with clasped hands and filled with confidence in the power of God, "God save the Emperor! God save France!"

FIRE REPLY OF SENATOR CHAIR PURT ANGE TO THE MARQUED DE SOURCE'S THADE.

M. CHAIR D'EN-ANGE—The honorable speaker under took at the commencement of his speech to approve of much if not of everything; and in fact he set out by declaring that he did homage to all ministers, without distinction, past, present and future. But it cannot be suffered that a whole class of functionaries, who fulfill their duties with intelligence and devotedness, and defend with read all the interests of government, should be so stigmatized in presence of the Senate. (Applause.) I have also to regret that the honorable marquis should have commenced his speech with an amedote that had nothing to do with the subject. I cannot see any relation between an unfortunate fact deplored by the illustrious Marshal Burgeaud and the rest of bis discourse. Nor have I amy intention of replying to the various invocations of the honorable marquis. I wish to say a word on one point only M. de Boissy has spoken of parliamentary government, and be has said the Emperor has promised to restore it to France. Now this I day, and I unit requised M. de Boissy to explain in what sword; in what conversations hald by the Emperor, As has found such an engagement. He has declared, indeed, that the presented of the constitution announced that the constitution should be amehorated, and the amelioration would be an inauguration of Parliamentary government. B. c. what is the parliamentary register claimed by the honorable Marquis' is it that which secures free elections by universal suffrage? Do we not possess it? Is it that which secures free elections by universal suffrage? Do we not possess it? Is it that which secures free elections by universal suffrage? Do we not possess it? Is sit that grain and the complete of the constitution? Thus each of the grain and the single of the constitution? Thus each of the gr portant questions every way worthy of attention. Those questions will be treated by other speakers, and this is not the indicant to go very fully into them. Of the convention i beg leave not to say a single the convention i beg leave not to say a single the convention i beg leave not to say a single the convention in the convention of the factoridation which is vary ging the brait of states of America, he expected a weak half for vaugit, single of the factoridation which is vary ging the brait of states of America, he expected a weak half for vaugit, single is not not in the context to could never, whout the most heartfest repugnance, immolate humanity on the altar of my country. M de hose years that if the United States should become once more united that our army would be compromised, and possibly soon be made prisoners of war. It has a read on on other two says as a series of the context to the compromised, and possibly soon be made prisoners of war. It has a read on on other two says as a series of the context to that they would not think of attacking us in Mexico. The same reasons prevail of with England when she declined to fortify quebes, saying there was no reason that they would not think of attacking us in Mexico. The same reasons prevail of with England when she declined to fortify quebes, saying there was no reason to fear, and that quebes was not threatened. I will breight yie uply on a point to which I adverted last year, and in respect of which I thought I had given the Marquis de Bonesy himself satisfactory explanations. The customary received way to be already to the statement made by the Earquis de Bonesy himself satisfactory explanations. Which have conducted them as searced, and respecting them was not giving way to England, but honorable Senator has allouded to the tax on the case of the order of the proper of the context of the context of the context of the proper of the context of the proper of the context of the proper of the contex

100 ahs N Y Cen RR. 50%
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100 do 80%
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100 do 55
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100 do 90%
100 do

tive. Sales of gold after the call at 15614. At the close of the report gold was selling at 155%.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Port of New York, March 25, 1865.

CLEARED.

Co.

Brig Ella (Br), Coc, Naguado—F I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Crimea, Hichborn, Cardenas—Walsh & Carver,

Brig Smoon, Delano, Matanzas—H 8 Vining.

Brig Smoon, Delano, Matanzas—H 8 Vining.

Co.

Brig Anna Bell (Br), Taylor, St Johns, NF—Gordon, Bruce

McAuhife.

Brig J E Arcy, Weeks, Washington—Miller & HoughtonSchr Silver Sior (Br), Tobio, Para—E Simpen.

Schr Phebe, Morrow, Matumoros—Dollner, Poter & Co.
Schr Adventurer (Br), Gerity, Sissi—Leayratt & Co.

Schr Eliza (Br), Guyer, Point a Petre, Guad, and St Kitts—

Jones & Louch.

Schr Hiza (Br.), Guyer, Point a Petre, Guad, and St Kitts— Jones & Lough. Br.), Deal, Auz Cayes.—Brett Son & Co. Schr St Keese (Br.), Farr, Nassan.—O M Pettit & Co. Schr Alloe Bandell, Cramner, Baracon.—J & T Tearell. Schr Harvest Queen (Br.), & Bellinge, Cornwaltis, NS.—D R DeWolf & Co. Schr Hille Dill, Gordon, Beaufort.—Thomas & Holmes. Schr Hille Dill, Gordon, Beaufort.—Thomas & Holmes. Schr Henj Butler, Kenyon, Newbern.—Van Brunt & Siaght. Schr Henj Butler, Kenyon, Newbern.—Bentley, Smith & Co. Schr John Ferris, St. Joha, City Point.—Van Brunt & Siaght. Schr A Van Cleef, Conover, Fortress Monroe.—Van Brunt & Siaght.

Shight Asia G Hearn, Erickson, Chincotesgue—A C Havens Schr Union, Smith, Nansemond, Va—S Godwin.
Schr Ocean Queen, Jenkins, Nansemond, Va—Crowell &

Co.

Rohr Expedite, Pranklin, Philadelphia—II S Rackett & Son.
Schr Horsce Staples, Gibbs, Philadelphia.
Schr Zenobia, Lewis, Boston—W II Brown.
Sloop Aurora, Carpenter, Norwich—II S Rackett & Son.
Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Block Island, Conn.

oc.
Schr J Goodspeed, Dart. New London.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Saybrook.
Sohr P B Anderson, Clark, Porland, Conn.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, Orient.
Schr E J Soott, Arnold, Newburg for Providensa

Steamships Star of the Union, Hansa (Brem), Corsica, City of Washington, Gen J K Barnes, E C Knight, Allance, Clarton, Tillie, Chas Renton; ships Gestrude, Hengal, Sami Russell; barks Colonist, Corea, Maria Louise, Thomas, Talisman, F Hamilton; brigs H Lawrence, Kirkaldy; schra A Deull, A Middleton, D W Sanders, Wide World, Palestine, Dilmar, San Juan, Lucy Ames, Hence E Bell, Davison, A R Wettmore, Allen Duffled, Arcola, W R Beebee, A B Terry, C A N Rogers, White Cloud, Cornelius, Minne Arnold, §B Butler, Adventure.

Wind at sunset NW.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Polan Stan, Aly, 685 tons, built at Medford Jin 1851, bas been sold on private terms.

Brig We Bennert Bry, from Prince Edward Island for New York, was totally wrecked on Sable Island Dec 20. She was a new vessel of 253 tons register. Her cargo consisted of 13,500 hushels oats, consigned to R P Buck & Go.

Schu Lord or the Islans (Br), from New York for Rio Hacke, put into St Thomas 24th ult, desmarted, and was undergoing repairs 14th that.

Hache, put into St Thomas 24th uit, dismasted, and was undergoing repairs 14th that.

SCRE MANY LANDON, from Rockland for Matamoros, put into St Thomas Feb 14, with loss of sails and spars, and was being repaired 14th inst.

SCRE MARY LANDON, McCloud, which arrived at Gloucester from Gengas on the 17th inst, reports falling in with a ship of about 1500 tons, on the SE part of Georges, about 35 miles from South Shoal. She was burned nearly to the water's odge, and her name could not be accartained. She was lumber loaded, and supposed to be an English built vessel.

SCHE MATHARIEL HOLMES, ATROID, from Elizabethport, of and for Newport, with coal, put into New London on Wednesday night, with 3½ feet of water in her hold, having sprung a leak when off Horton's Point. Will probably discharge carge and repair.

SCHE MENDAD PLATT, Brewster, from Mattapolsett for New York, earge wood, is ashore on Spicer's Point, near the Ocean House, below New London, bilged, and will probably go to pieces. She is 106 tons, built at Newberr, NC, in 1841, and is owned by the captain and George and Frank Horton, of City Island, NY.

SCHE VAPOR, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal,

of City Island, NY.

Schu Varon, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal, went ashore near New Haven on Sunday.

Schu Varon, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal, went ashore near New Haven on Sunday.

Schu Chirr-The Providence Journal of the 25th Inst says.—The report that schr Chief, of Northport, Li, Captain Hart, from New York for New Bedford, hab been run ashore on Narragansett Beach, full of water, after having been run into by brg 'Ellen Martin,' of Boston, is doubtless a hoax, as there was no vessel ashore in that vicinity up to noon to day. The schr Chief, of Northport, Li, Capt Norton, was at Elizabethport on Tuesday last, bound to Providence. The story originated from a person professing to be the captain of the Chief.

the Chief.

SCHILJ R MITCHELL, A2%, 78 tons, built at Milford, Del, in 1800, has been sold on private terms.

SCHILT P ABELL, 148 tons, built at Middletown, C4, in 1848, now at Providence, has been purchased by Capl. Henry Fowler, of Wickford, and parties in Providence, on private terms. She with hereafter ball from Providence, under command of Capl Fowler.

Missing Vesset.—The bark Reman, of Demarara, Capt Hickey, salled from Shields for New York Oct 20, was seen off Dover Nov 6, and has not been heard of since. Whatemen.

Bark John Dawson, Cottle, NB, was off River of Plate Jan

1, having taken 70 bb/s sp oil since leaving Fajal.

Spoken. &c.
Spoken. &c.
Ship Nonparell, Sm.th. from Liverpool for Shanghae, Jan
2, off Galy Island (Gillolo).

Ship Nonparell, Smith, from Liverpool for Shanghae, Jan 2, off Galy Island (Gillolo).

ARYAN, Feb 2—In port ships Europa, from Liverpool, arr 2e; Jennie Eastman, Starkey; Old Colony, Low; Geo Washington, Haines, Rival Doane; Grace a Br., Wood; Alke Bail, Rose; White Mountain, Harden, and General Grant, Clough, une; Trumbull, McCallum do; bark A One, Potter, do. Below ships S C Grant, Hincidey, from Rio Janeiro, une; Dani Marcy, Ross, and Charlene, Thomas, from Singapore, do; Loch Lamar, Loring, from Buency Ayres, do.

Buence Ayres, Jan 25—In port ships Farana (Arg), Langston, and Charlemagne, Hellamy, une; barks John F Pear, son, Lowis, and Frims Donna (Br), Sawer, do; Geo Durkee (Br), Anderson, do; Br brigs Eagle, Farker, and Nellie Hunt, Nelson, do; Br schr Kate Fützgerlal, Ulfford, for New York; and others as before.

Barnaos, March I—Arr barks Mayflower, Lovejoy, New York; 3d, Sea Eagle, Howes, Fhiladelphia.

BESTRUTA, March 10—In port ship Commodore, Charman, for Boston, Idg; Wm Yeo (Br), Haless, for Nyork, do; Flores Southard, Morrill, for Genom, do; New Hampshire, Lord, for Madras, do; barks W H Jenkins (Br), Corning, for Beston, do; France Kelly, for Genom, Alle Lange, June, Lockhart, for Roston, Anta (Br), Thomas Sylvanus Blanchard, Mesady, Hutl, March 10—In port barks Arenouse, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Greg Ellas, Nyork, Loved Ellas, Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Greg Ellas, Nyork, Loved Lange, Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Greg Ellas, Nyork, Loved Lange, Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Westfield, Travelliek, for do 18th; Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Westfield, Travelliek, for do 18th; Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Ed 2let, Westfield, Travelliek, for do 18th; Grandele, Crowe, Nyork, Edited.

NYOR 15th City of Dubtin in, for do 15th; Gratinde, Jamen, for do 15th; Westfield, Trewellick, for do 15th; Gratinde, Jamen, for do 21st.

Lenth, March 10—In port ship Newada, Bartlett, for Galle, idea of the property of the state of the s Reston), Miragoane; 18th, brig Wm Mason, Small, Cientino-goa, In rort Carch 16, ships Hotyhead, Davenport, from Cetta for Buston, arr Foo 2k rene; Hamoden, Pendiston, from St

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